



Coastal Adaptation to Sea Level Rise

Sarah Newkirk – The Nature Conservancy

Global Weirding

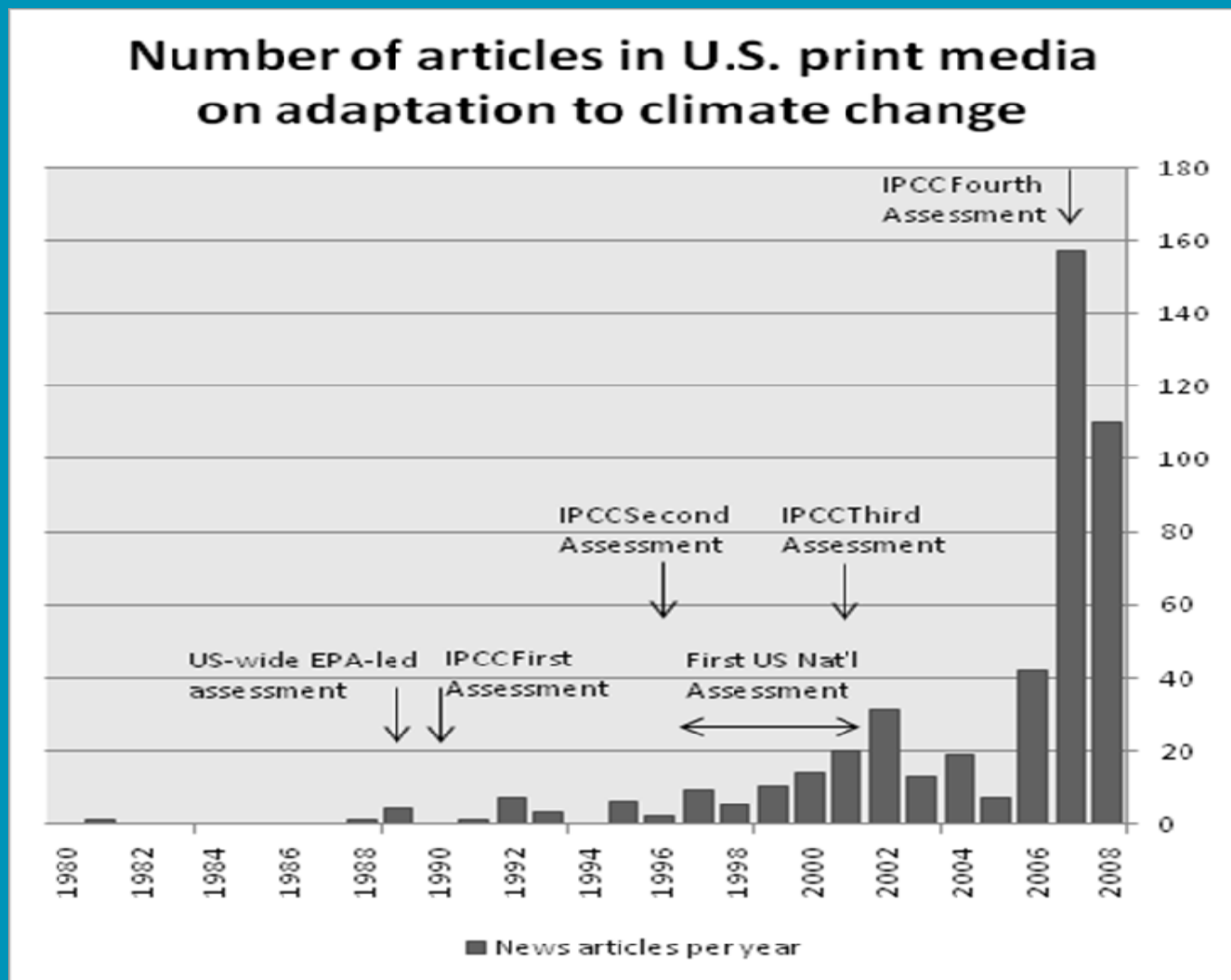


Obstacles in Talking About Climate Change

- Climate Skepticism
- Human-induced Climate Skepticism
- Uncertainty
- We'll Engineer Ourselves Out

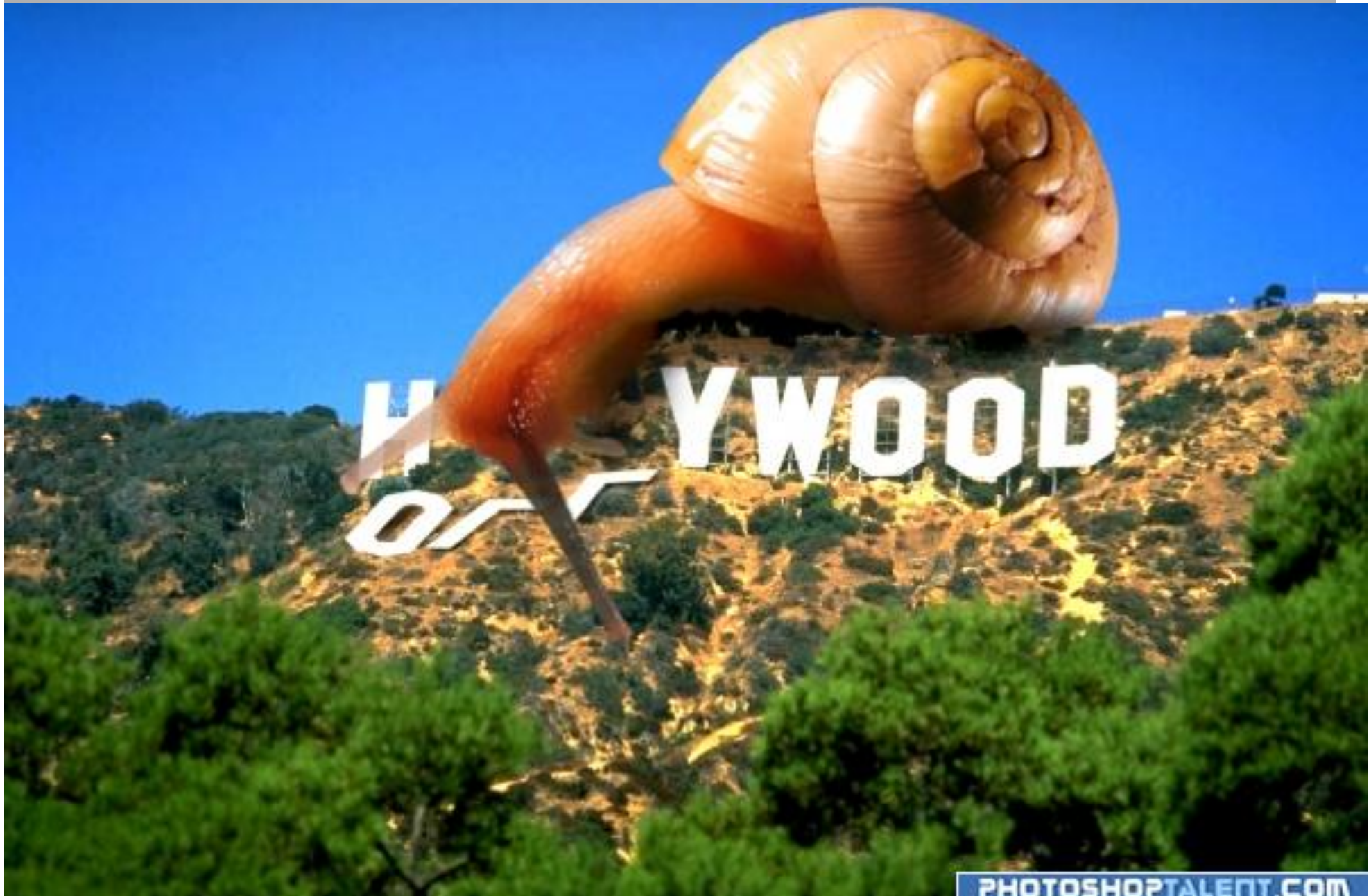


Communicating About Adaptation



Source: Moser, S., *Good Morning America! The Explosive U.S. Awakening to the Need for Adaptation* (May 2009)

Pitfalls of Communicating Adaptation



What Creates the Will to Act?



**DANGER
END OF
STORM
DRAIN**



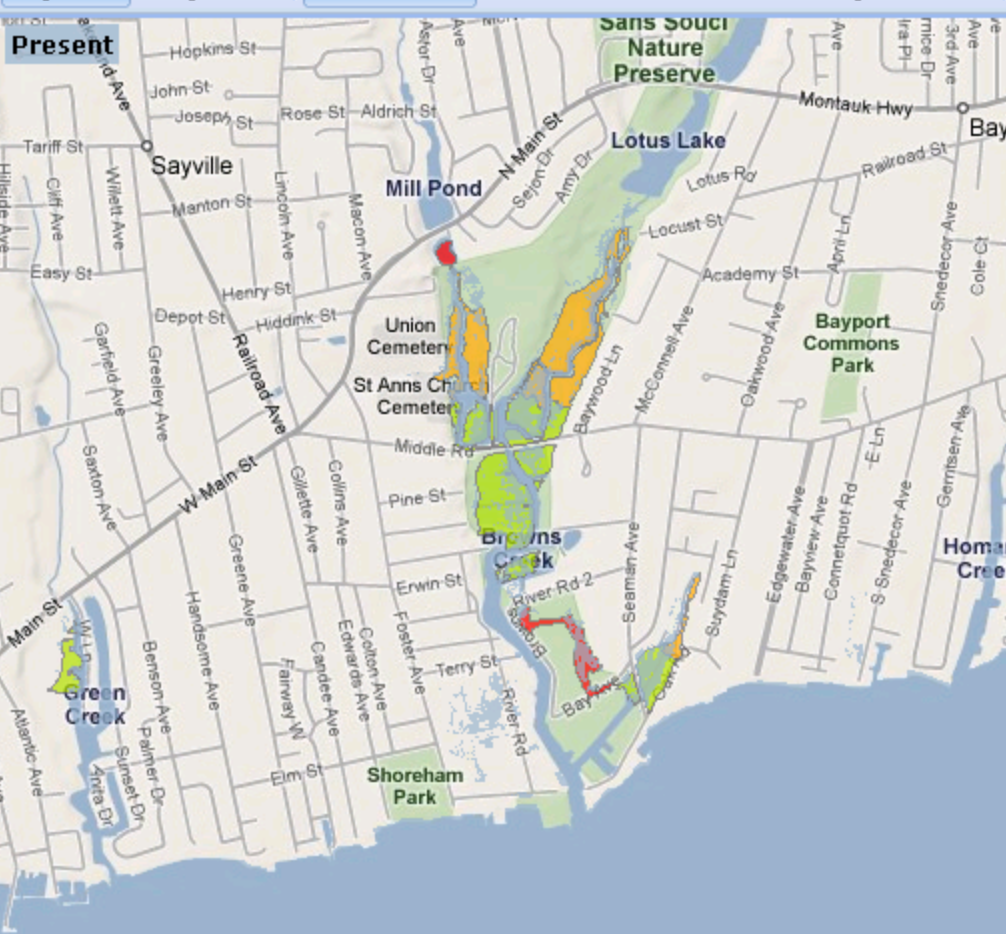
COASTAL RESILIENCE LONG ISLAND

Adapting Natural and Human Communities to
Sea Level Rise and Coastal Hazards

Single View Background Flood Scenarios Year Sea Level Rise Storm Surge View

Map navigation controls: zoom in (+), zoom out (-), pan, home, layers, settings, help, and other map tools.

Present



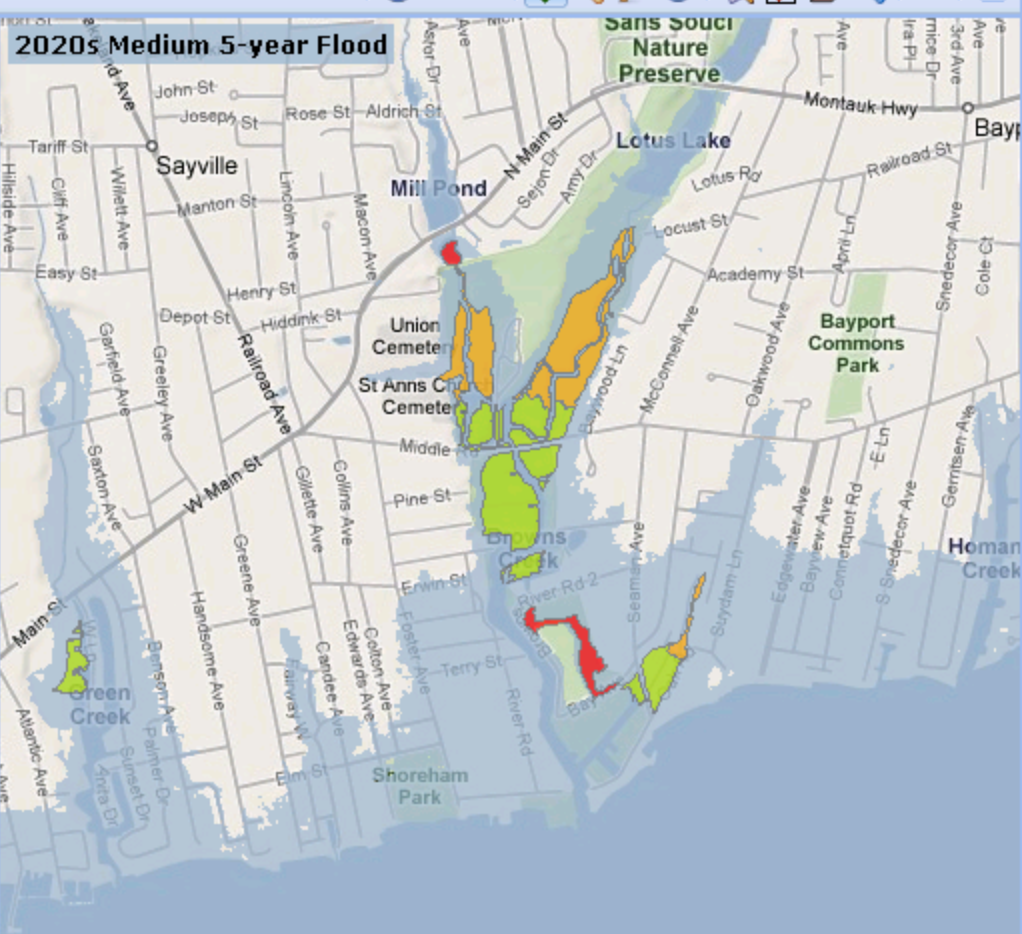
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Google

Map data ©2009 Tele Atlas - [Terms of Use](#)

Scale = 1 : 27K

-8132746.93435, 4971903.83189

2020s Medium 5-year Flood




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Google

Map data ©2009 Tele Atlas - [Terms of Use](#)

Scale = 1 : 27K

-8133004.90932, 4970738.16721

Working Hypothesis:



With more complete information, natural resource and land use managers can make decisions that enhance both ecological and socio-economic resilience in the face of sea level rise and coastal hazards.

The Coastal Resilience project is:

- SLR & storm surge projections;
- Precise elevation data;
- Natural resource and geophysical data;
- Development and land use data;
- Existing & novel regulatory tools to achieve the multiple objectives of Resilience.

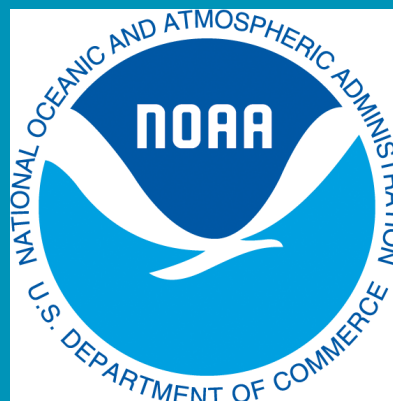


Goddard Institute for Space Studies
New York, N.Y.



PACE LAW SCHOOL
P A C E U N I V E R S I T Y

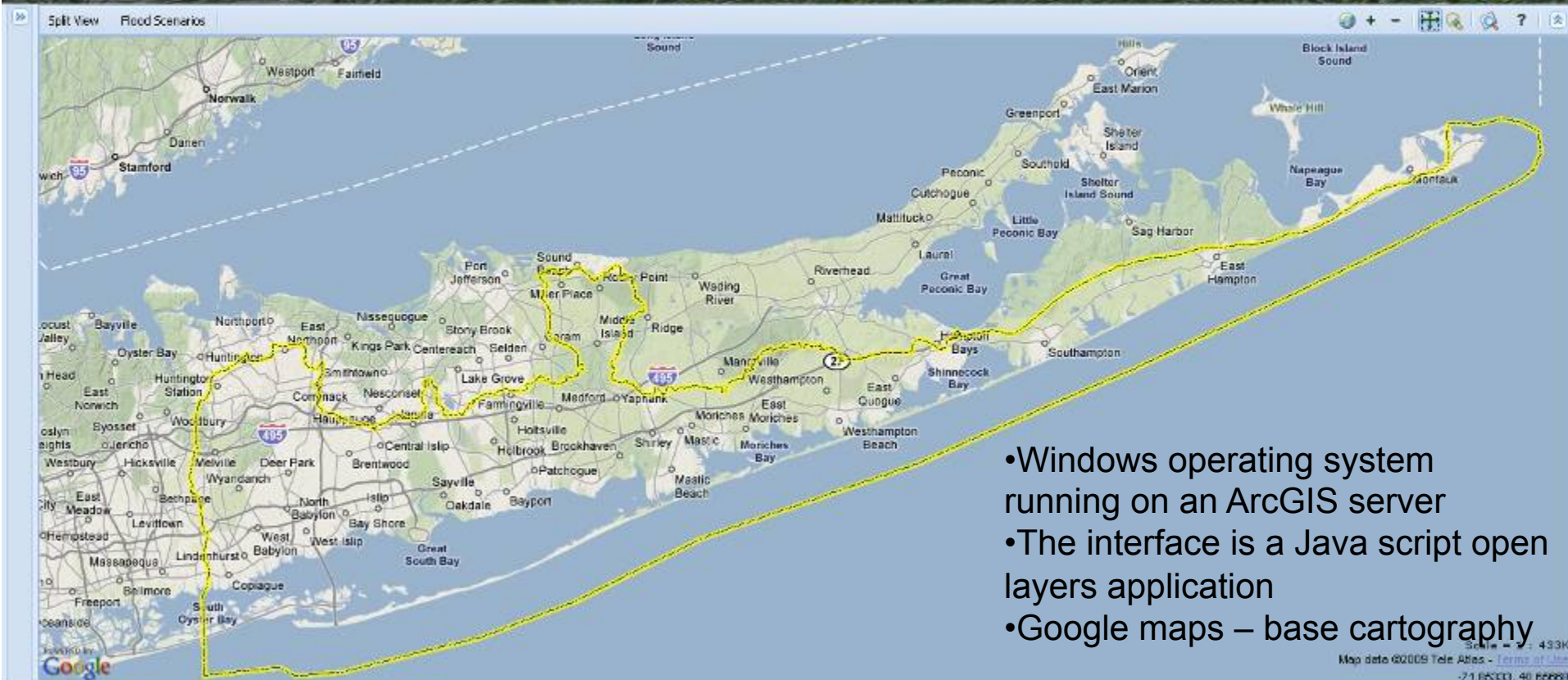
The Nature
Conservancy 
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™



Geographic Scope of Phase I

Coastal Resilience

adapting natural and human communities to sea level rise and coastal hazards



- Windows operating system running on an ArcGIS server
- The interface is a Java script open layers application
- Google maps – base cartography

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Map data ©2009 Tele Atlas - Terms of Use
-71.65333, 40.66669

Partners



Goddard Institute for Space Studies
New York, N.Y.



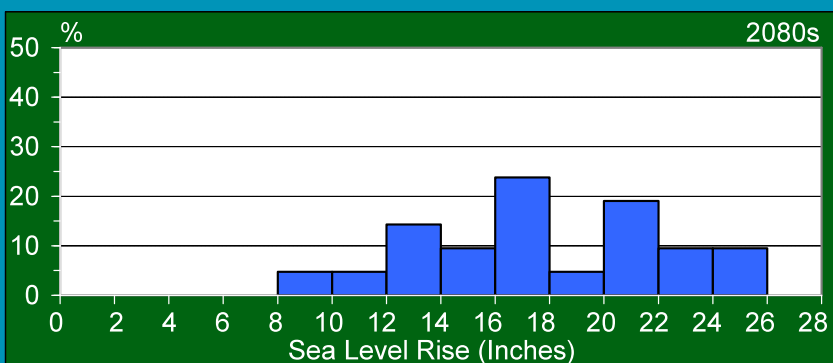
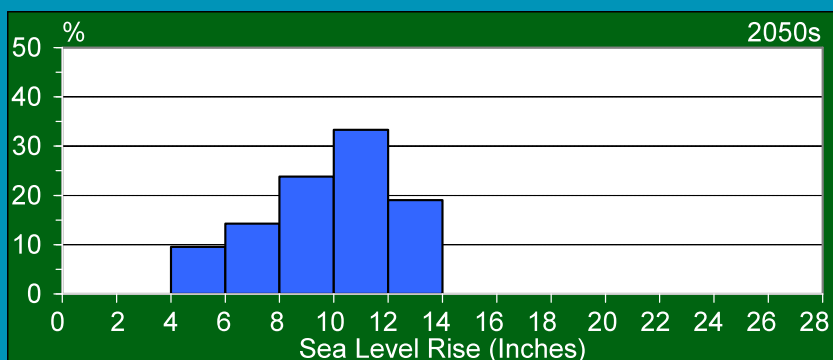
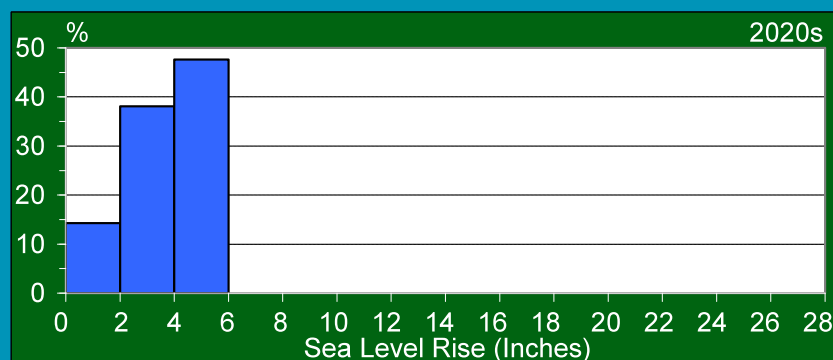
YALE LAW SCHOOL
YALE UNIVERSITY



Future Scenarios & Impacts

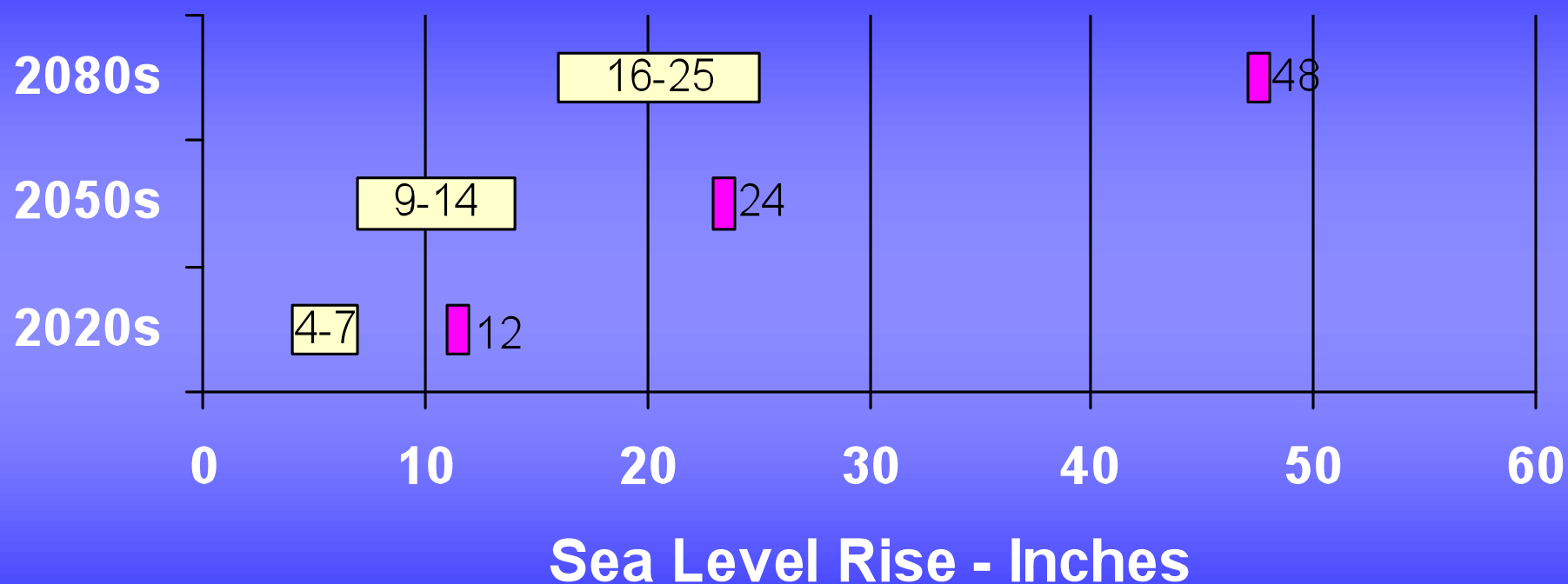
- 3 time periods: 2020s, 2050s, 2080s
- 3 SLR Scenarios: Conservative (A1b), Mod (A2) + High (A2 + meltwater)- NASA/Goddard
- 3 floods: 5 year, Cat 2 storm, Cat 3 storm-
NOAA

GCM projected SLR – model based probability



NYS Sea Level Rise Projections

Draft NYS Sea Level Rise Estimates



■ IPCC-Adapted Method

■ High-End Estimate

COASTAL RESILIENCE LONG ISLAND

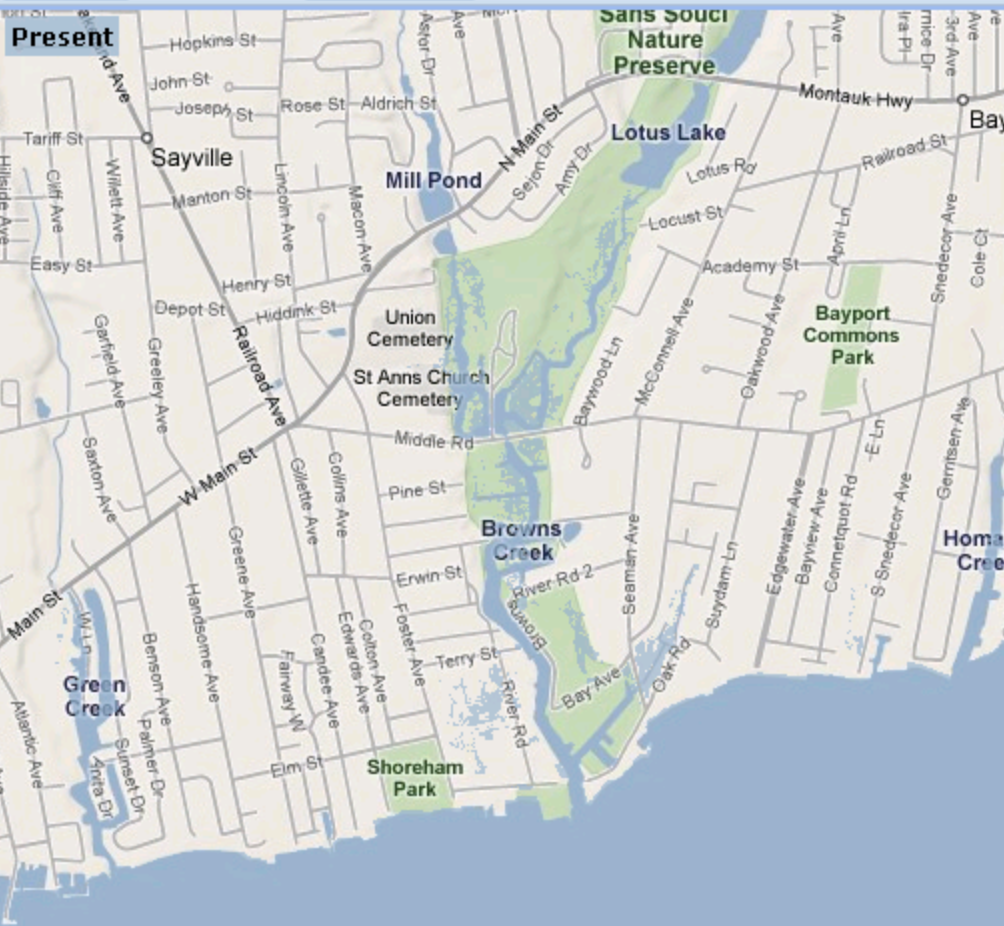
Adapting Natural and Human Communities to
Sea Level Rise and Coastal Hazards



Single View Background Flood Scenarios Year Sea Level Rise Storm Surge View



Present



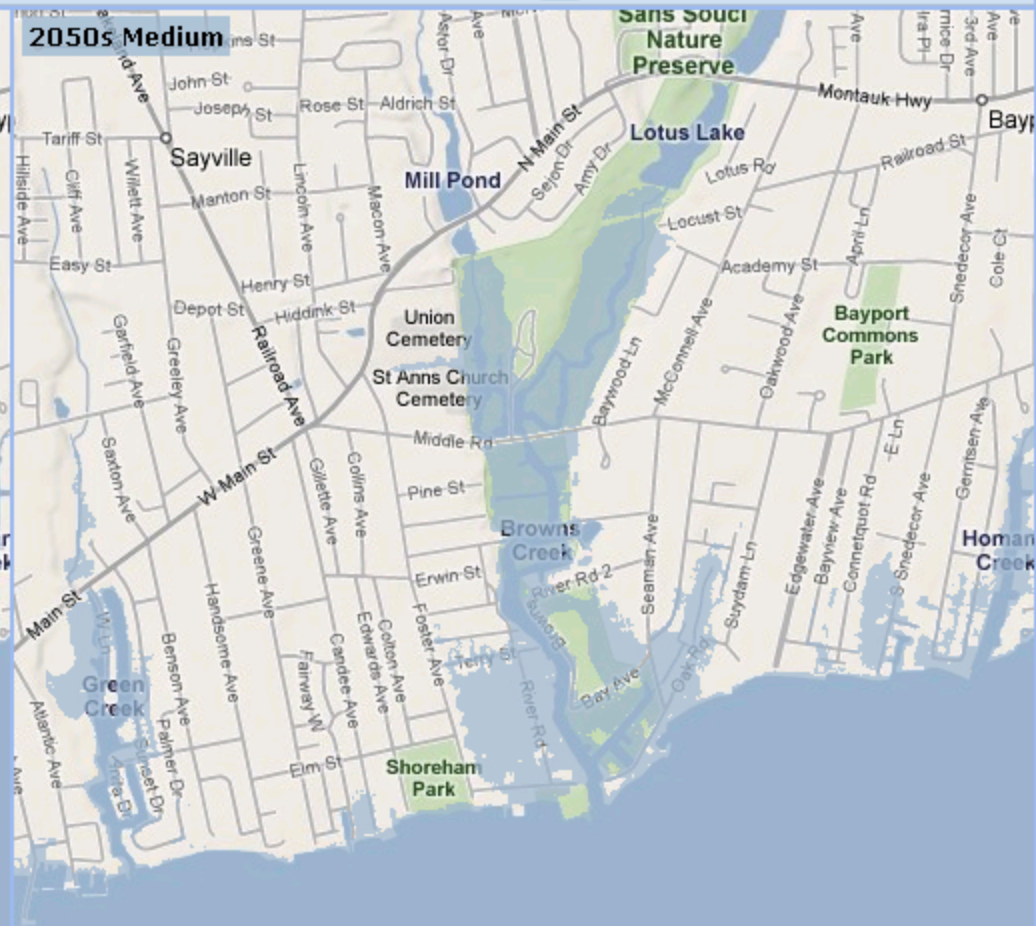
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Scale = 1 : 27K

-8133539.96852, 4973547.22800

2050s Medium



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Scale = 1 : 27K

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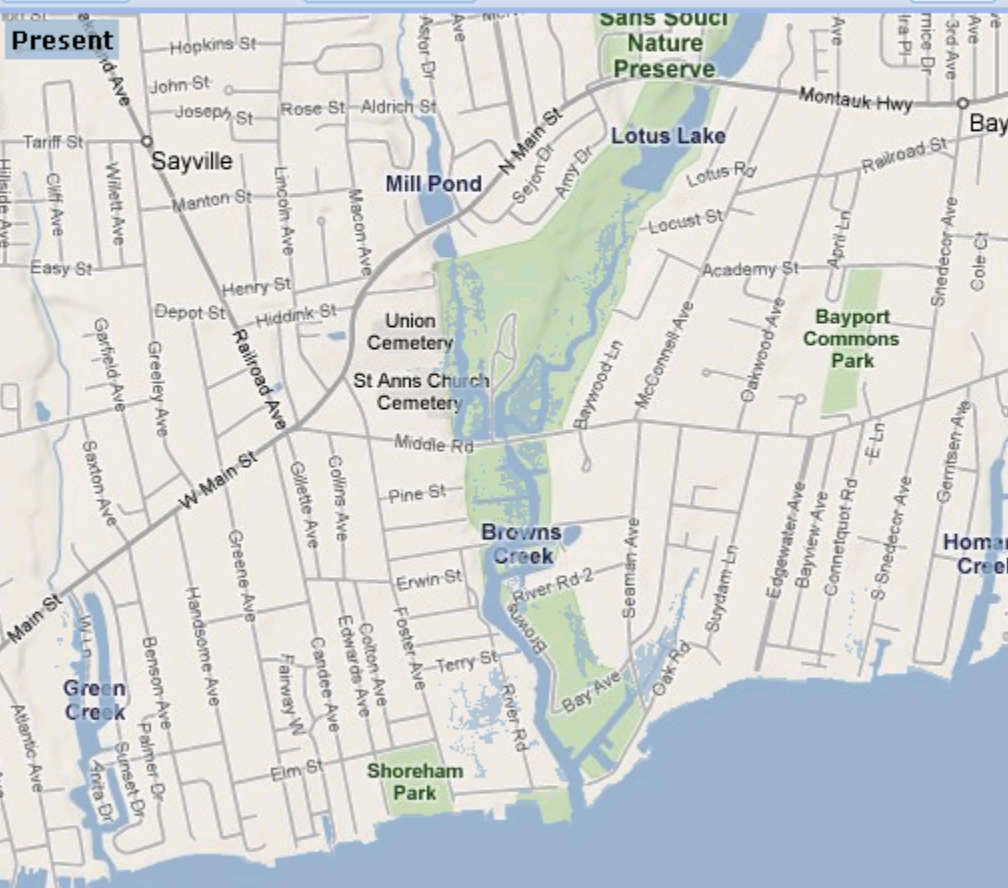


COASTAL RESILIENCE LONG ISLAND

Adapting Natural and Human Communities to
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Single View Background Flood Scenarios Year Sea Level Rise Storm Surge View

Present



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Scale = 1 : 27K

-8132536.73253, 4975257.50650

2050s Medium 5-year Flood



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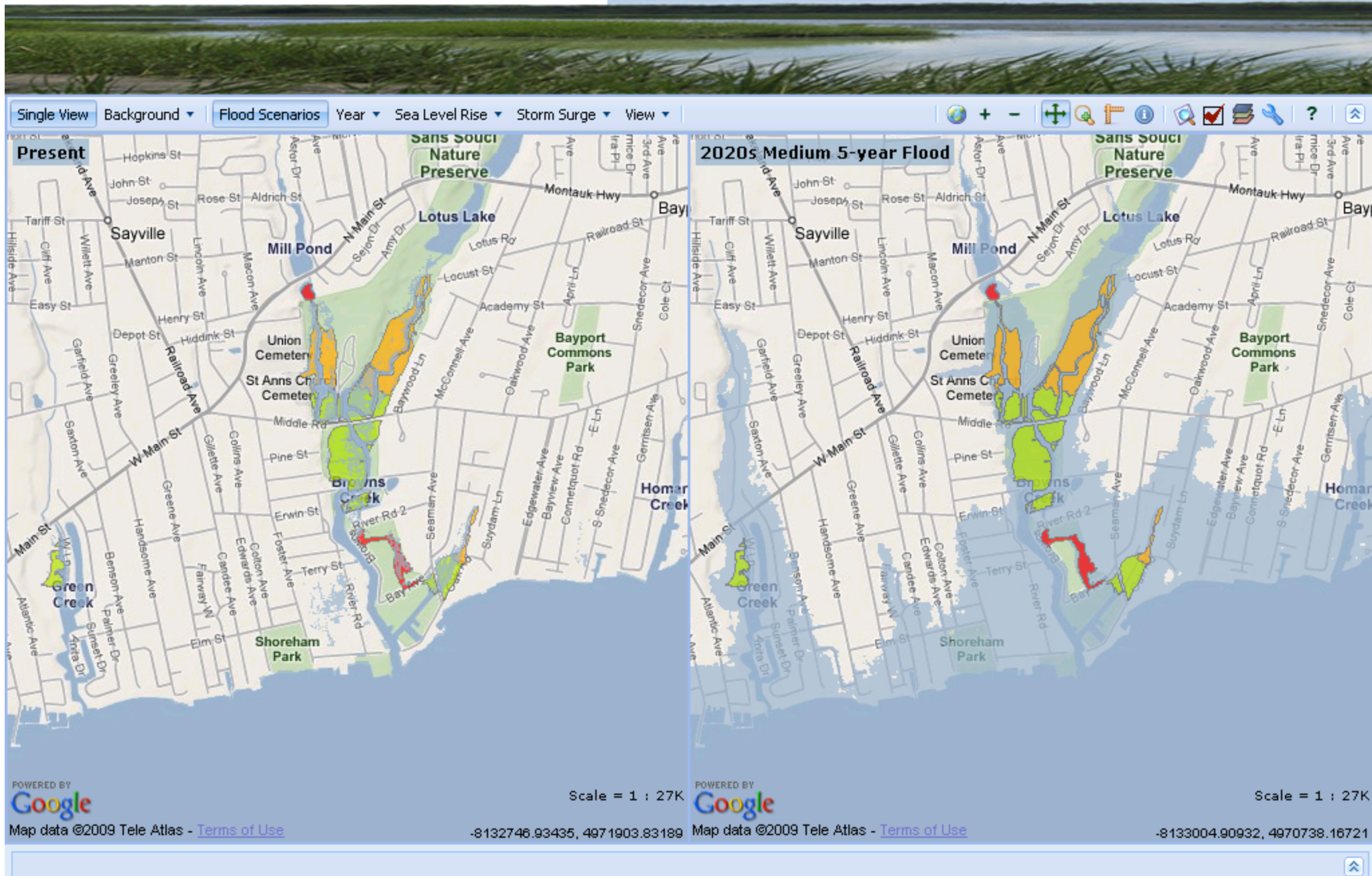
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COASTAL RESILIENCE LONG ISLAND

Adapting Natural and Human Communities to
Sea Level Rise and Coastal Hazards

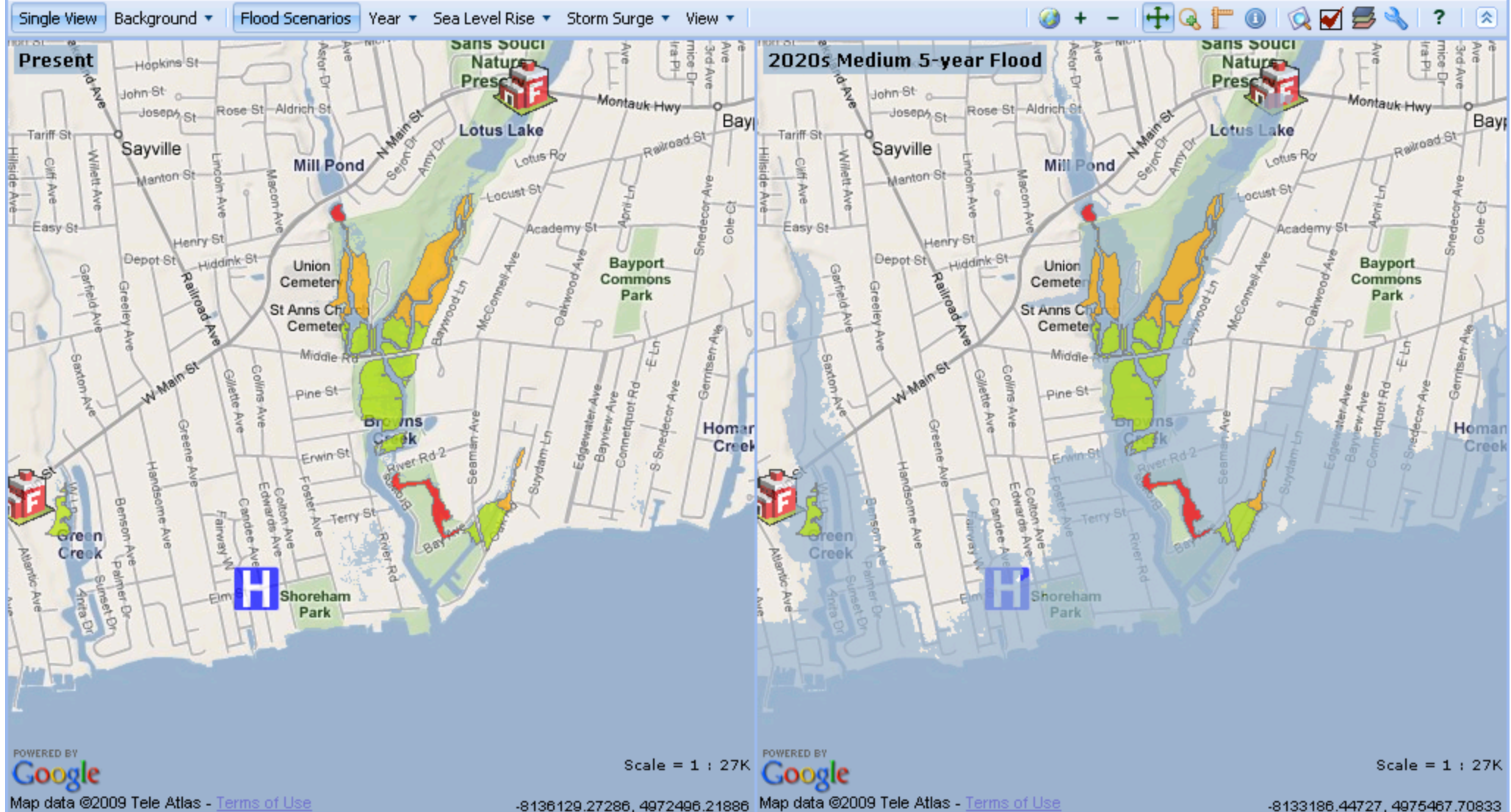
What's at risk?



COASTAL RESILIENCE LONG ISLAND

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What's at risk?



COASTAL RESILIENCE LONG ISLAND

Adapting Natural and Human Communities to
Sea Level Rise and Coastal Hazards

Perform Analysis

Issue: Economic Loss
Scenario: 2020s Medium Category 2 Hurricane
Geography: Town: Babylon

Add to Results List

Map Contents

Visible Layer Sorter Perform Analysis

Layers Results

Ecological

Socio-Economic

Layer

Group: Economic Loss

☐ 2020s Medium Category 2 Hurricane in Town

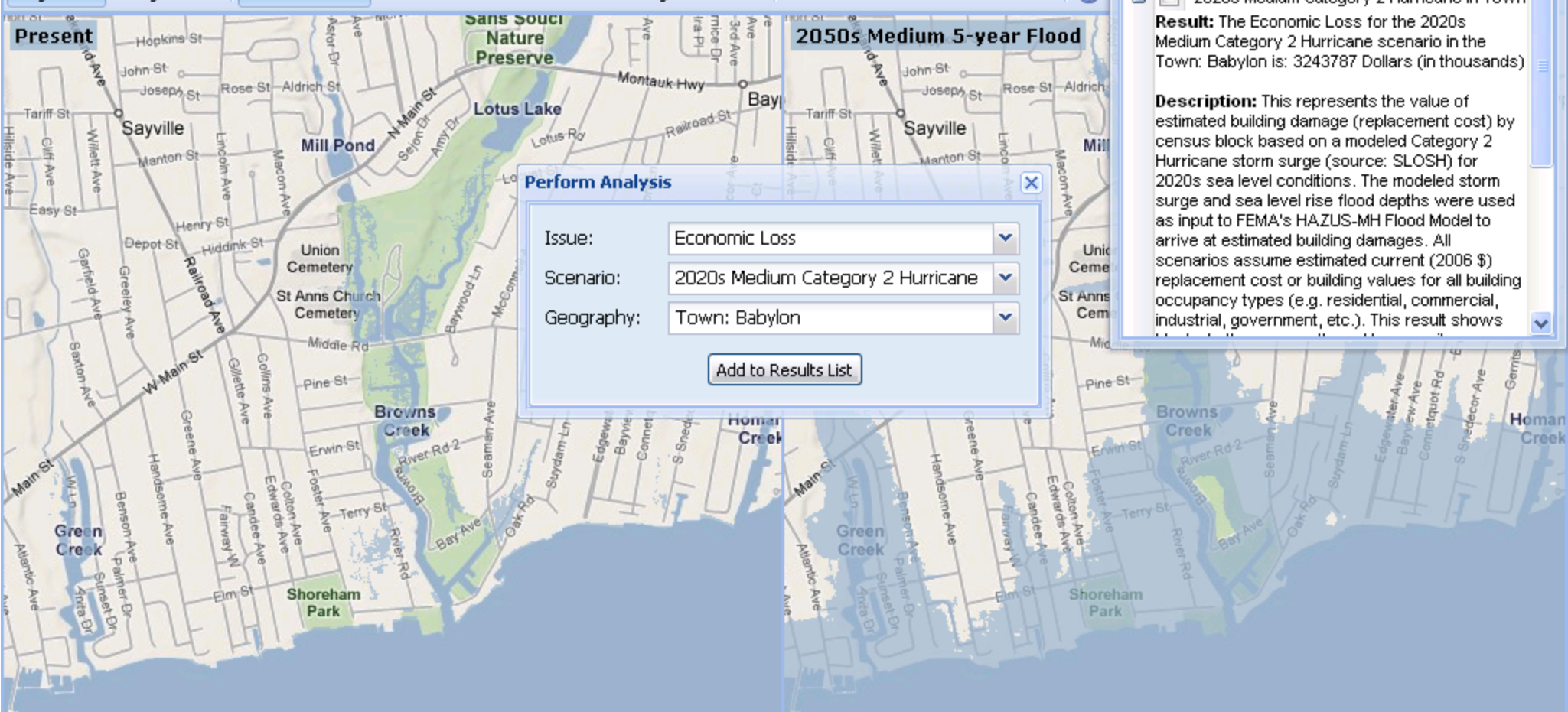
Result: The Economic Loss for the 2020s Medium Category 2 Hurricane scenario in the Town: Babylon is: 3243787 Dollars (in thousands)

Description: This represents the value of estimated building damage (replacement cost) by census block based on a modeled Category 2 Hurricane storm surge (source: SLOSH) for 2020s sea level conditions. The modeled storm surge and sea level rise flood depths were used as input to FEMA's HAZUS-MH Flood Model to arrive at estimated building damages. All scenarios assume estimated current (2006 \$) replacement cost or building values for all building occupancy types (e.g. residential, commercial, industrial, government, etc.). This result shows

Single View Background Flood Scenarios Year Sea Level Rise Storm Surge View

Present

2050s Medium 5-year Flood



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Scale = 1 : 27K

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-8131982.56407, 4973585.44651

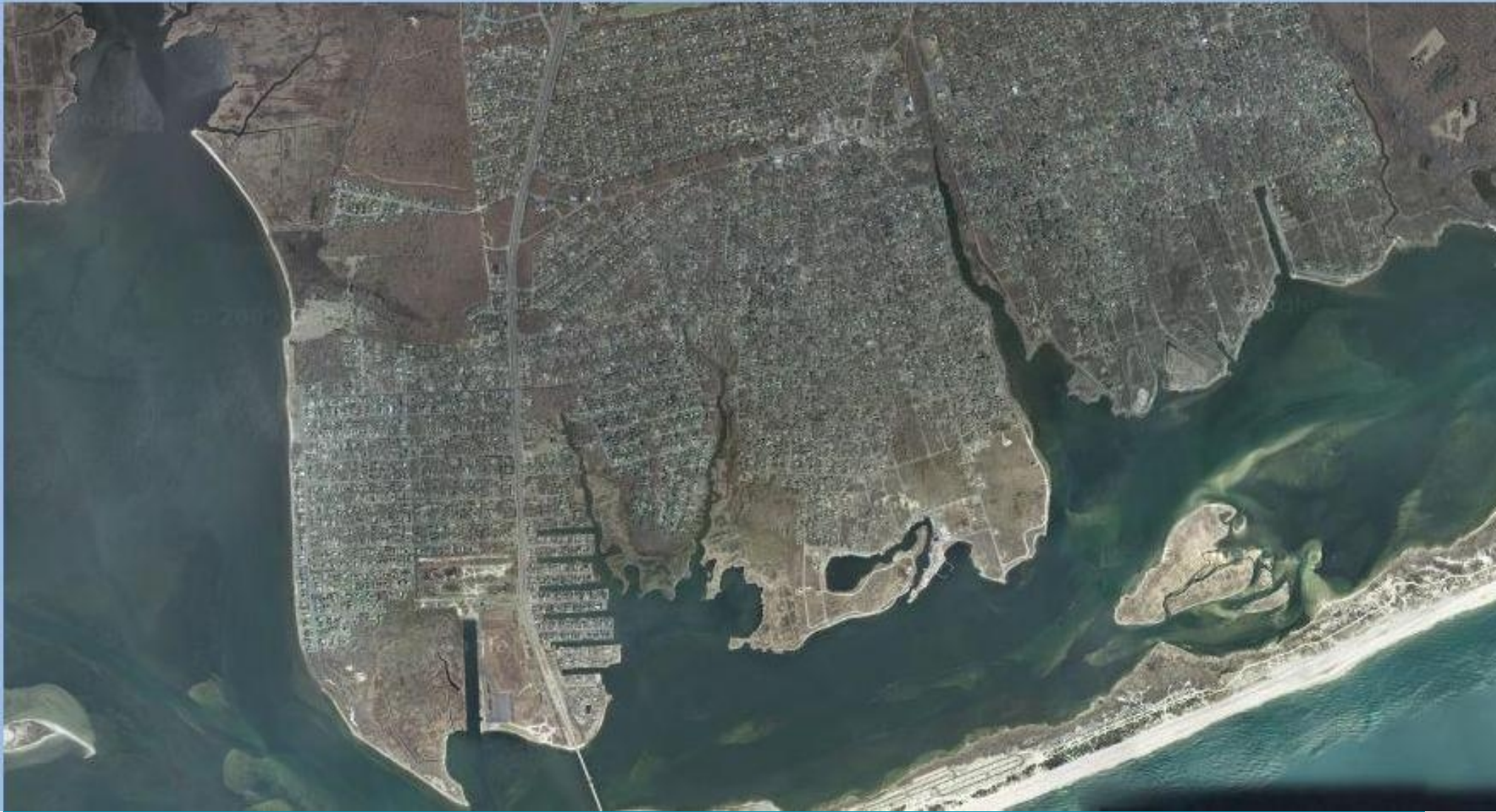
POWERED BY
Google

Scale = 1 : 27K

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-8133922.15366, 4973155.48823

Current Conditions - Google



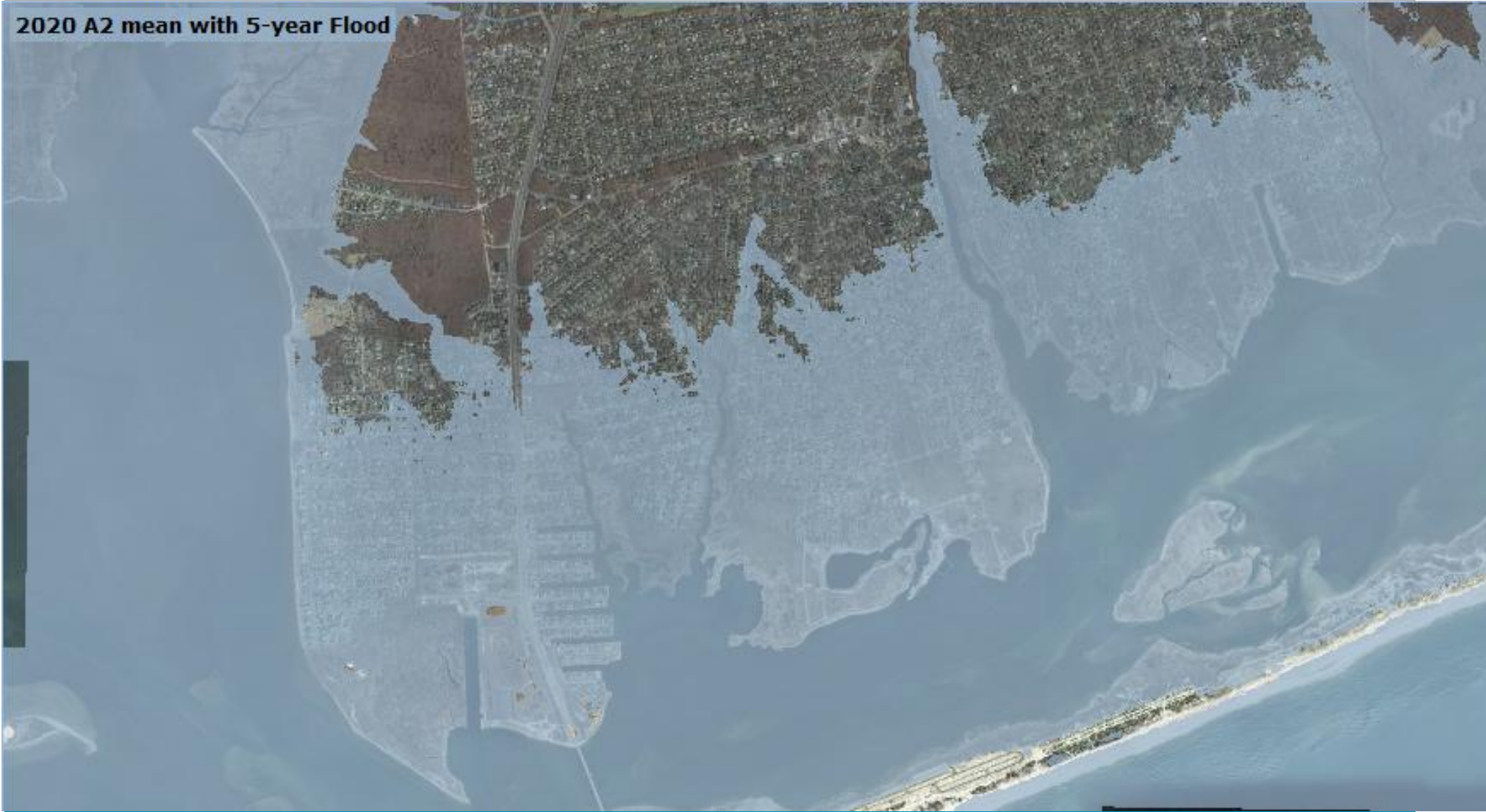
2020s moderate SLR

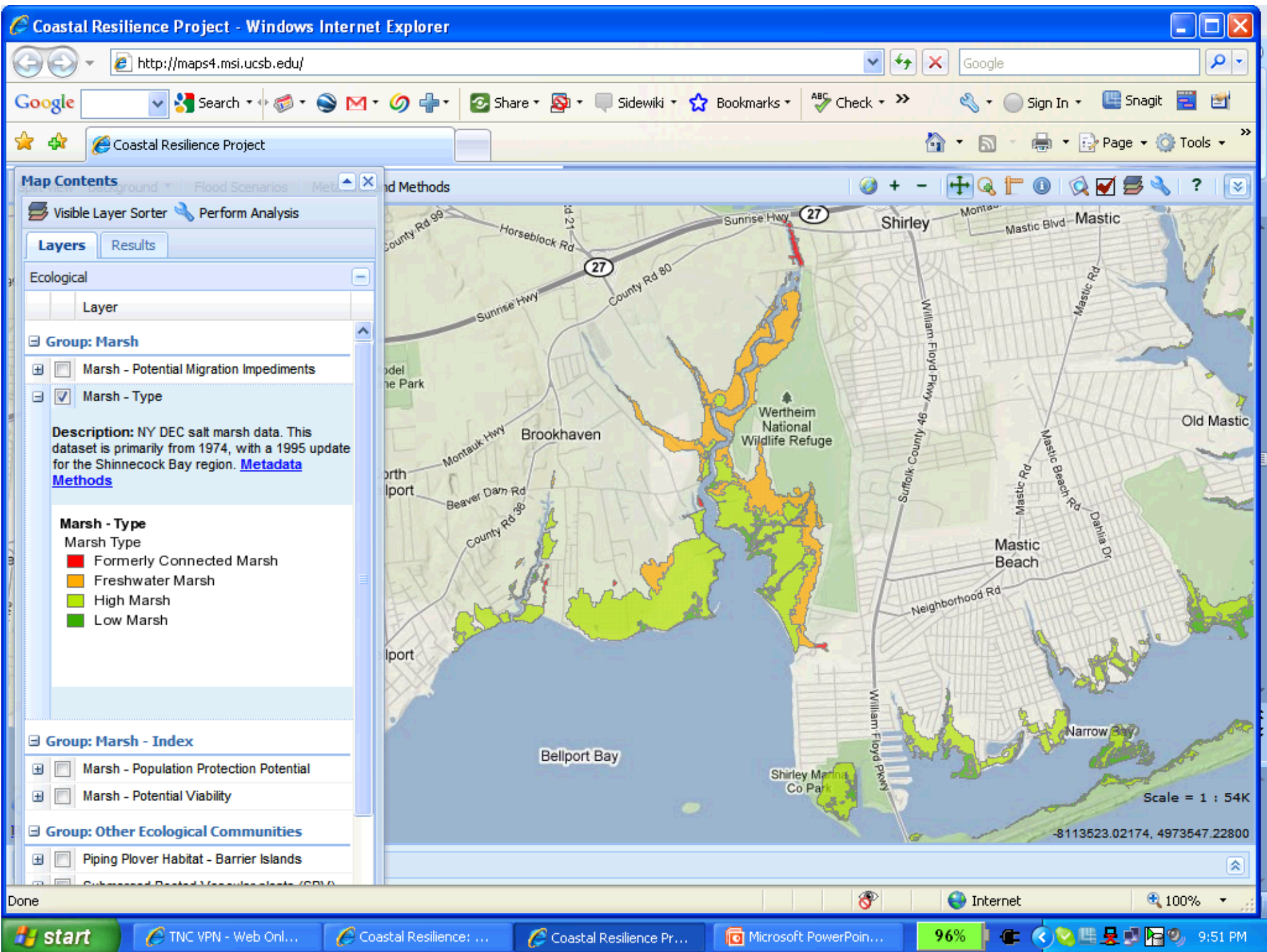
2020 A2 mean with Sea Level Rise (SLR)

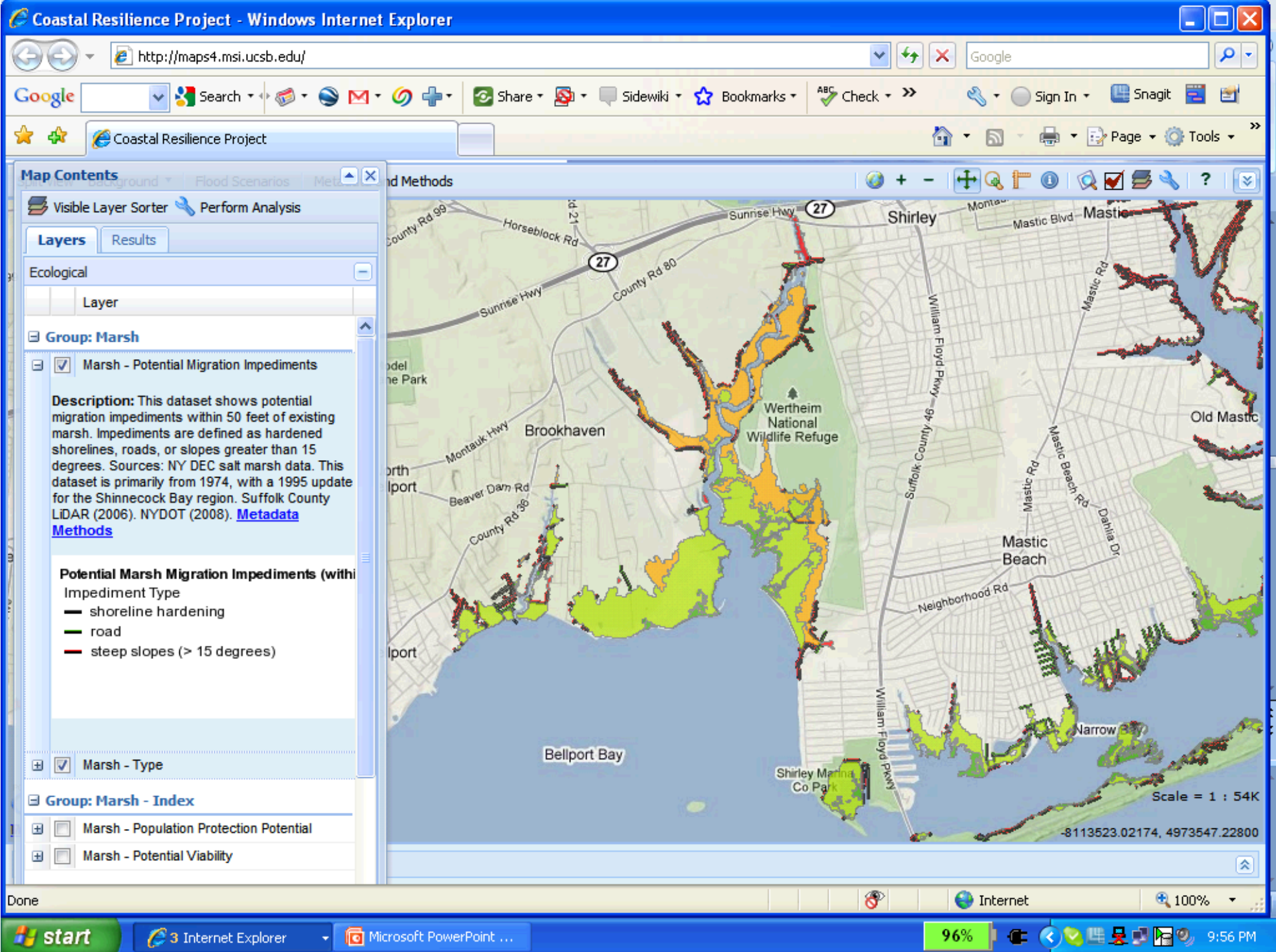


2020s SLR with 20% annual chance flood

2020 A2 mean with 5-year Flood







Map Contents

Visible Layer Sorter Perform Analysis

Layers

Results

Ecological

Socio-Economic

Layer

Group: Infrastructure

☐ Land Use Land Cover☐ Shoreline Hardening☒ Vacant Parcels

Description: Source: Suffolk
County Treasurer's Office (2008)

[Metadata](#)[Methods](#)

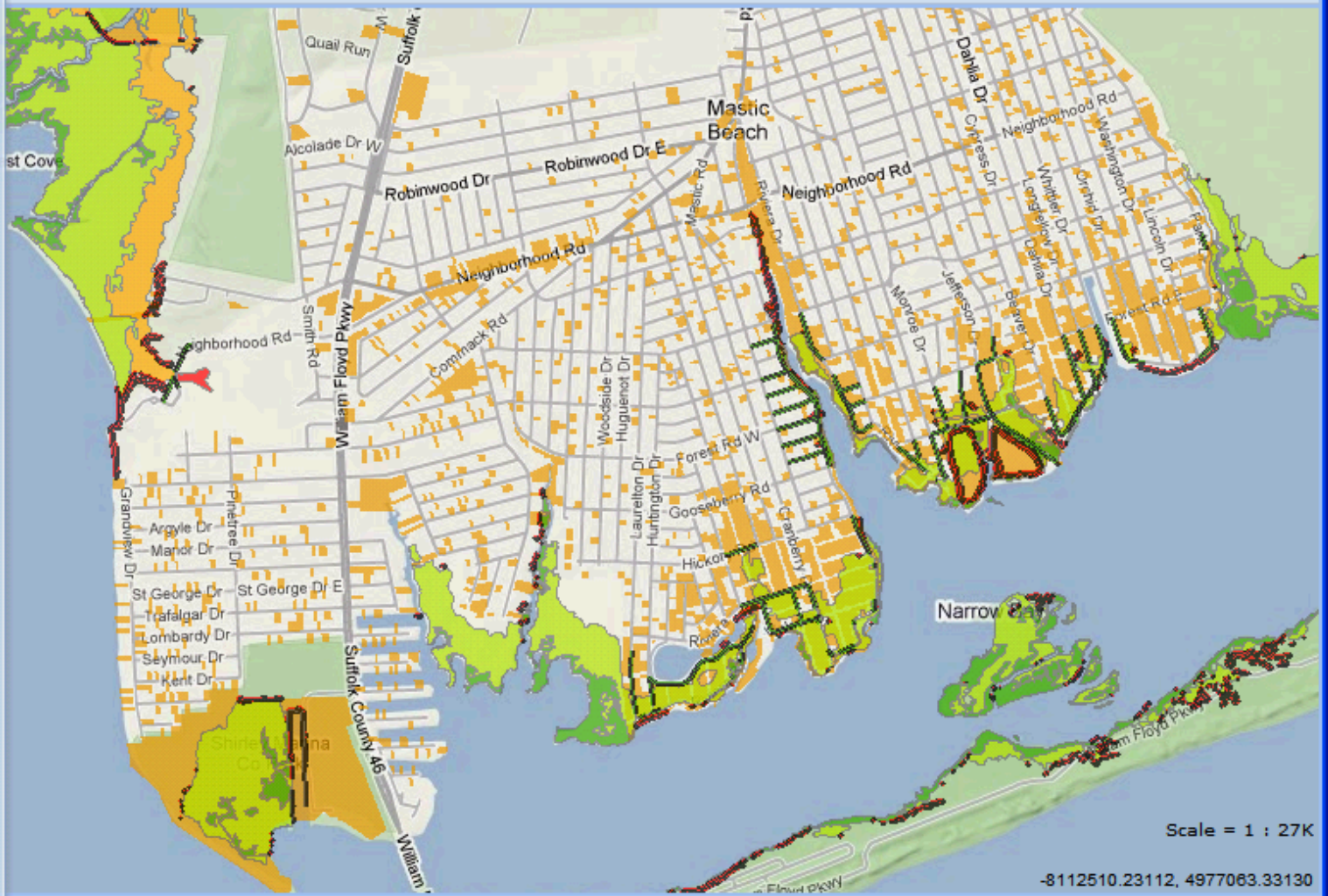
Vacant Parcels

☐ Wastewater Treatment Facili...

Group: Population

☐ Age - Over 64☐ Age - Under 5☐ Below Poverty☐ Median Household Income☐ Population Distribution

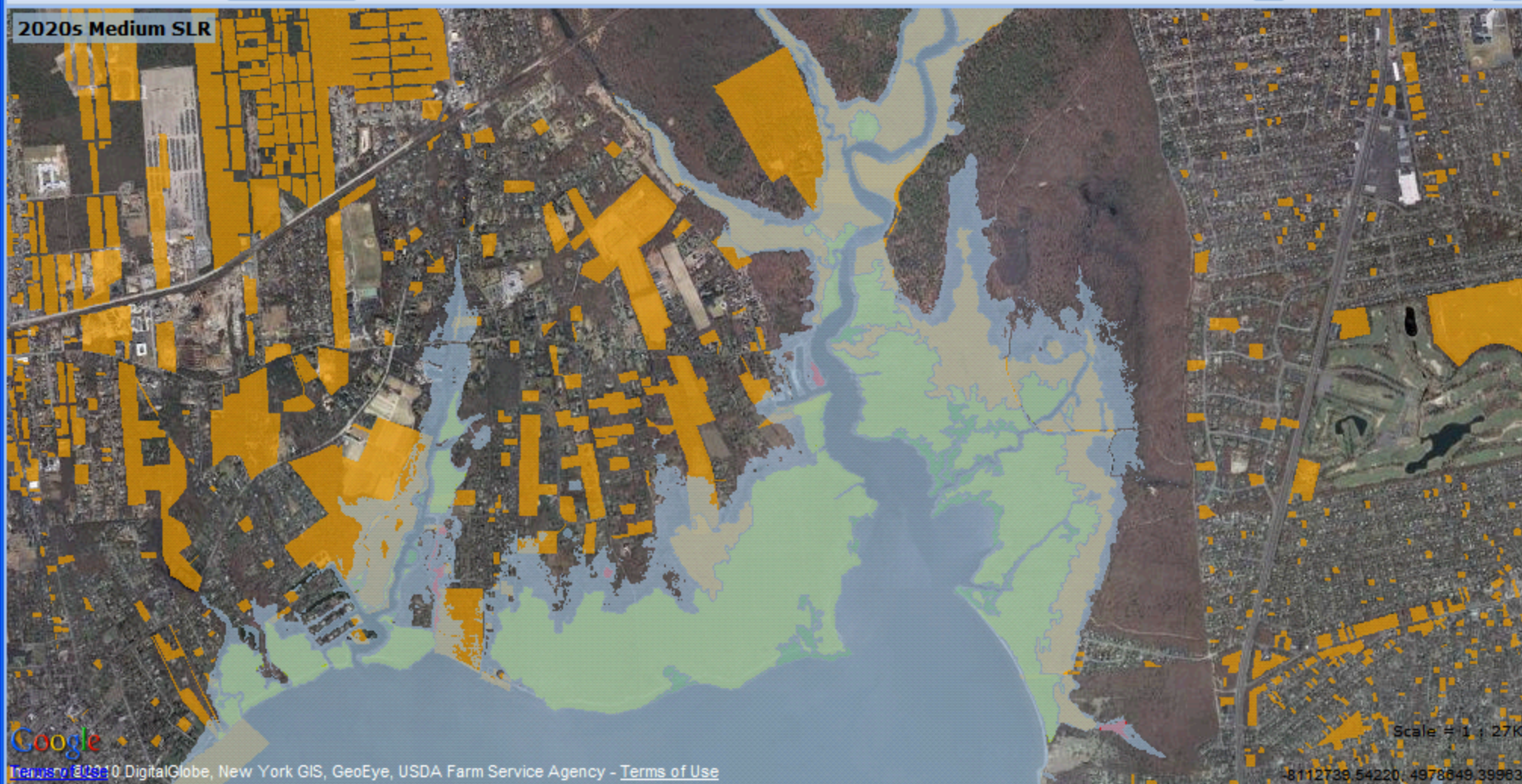
Metadata and Methods

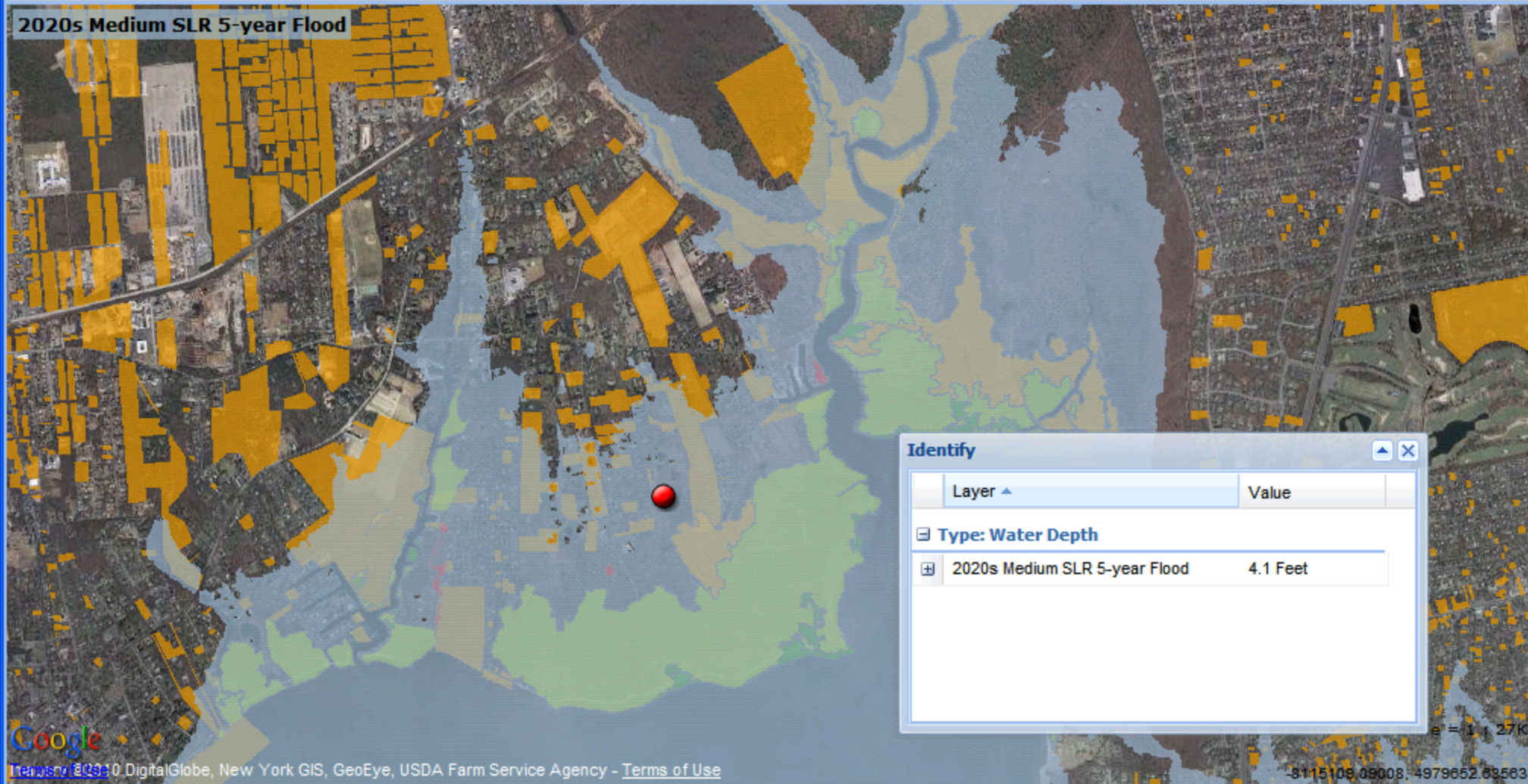


Scale = 1 : 27K

-8112510.23112, 4977063.33130

Done





Map Contents

Visible Layer Sorter Perform Analysis

Layers

Results

Ecological

Layer

Group: Marsh

- ☐ Marsh - Potential Migration I...
- ☐ Marsh - Type

Group: Marsh - Index

- ☒ Marsh - Population Protecti...

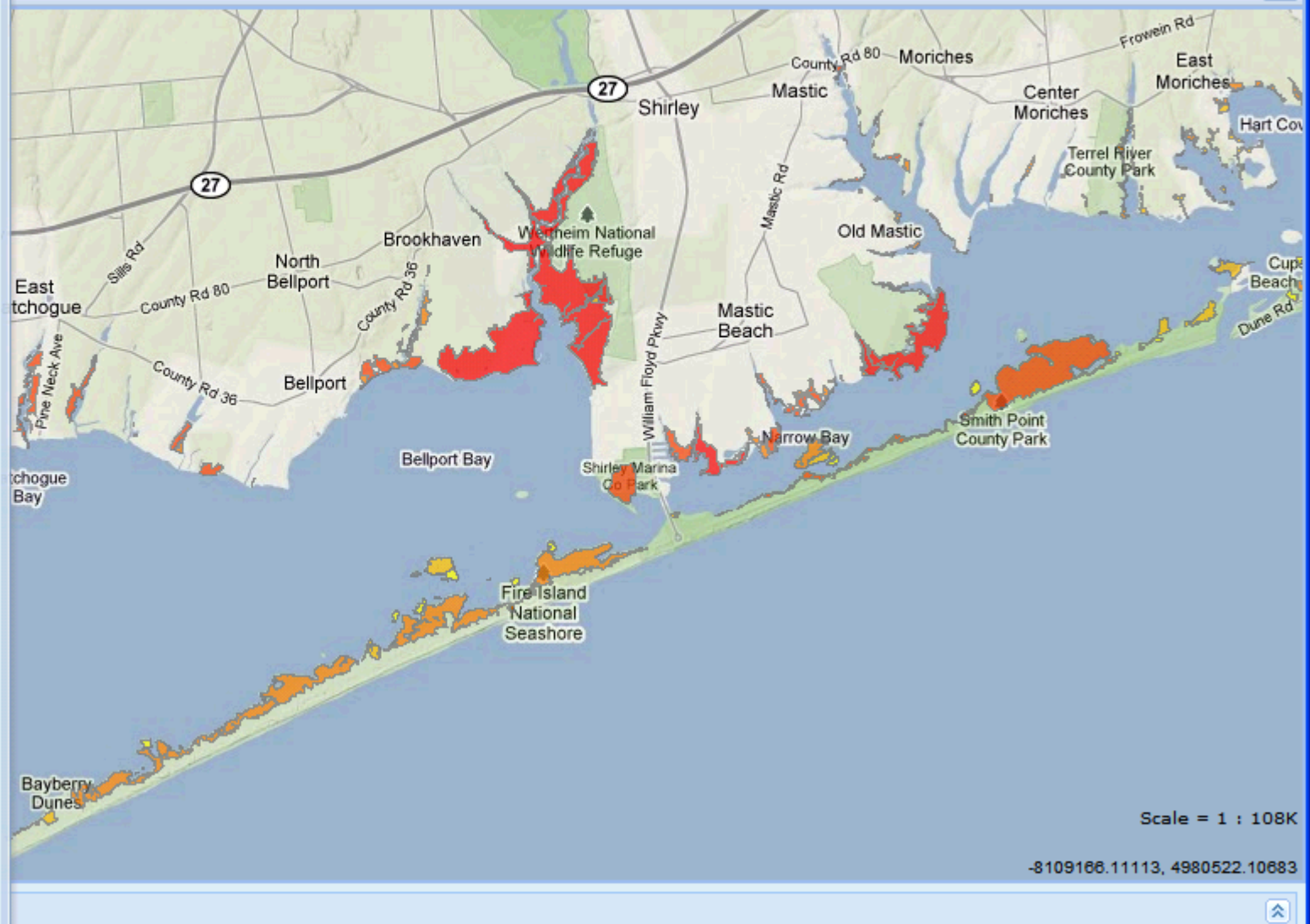
Description: NY DEC salt marsh data. This dataset is primarily from 1974, with a 1995 update for the Shinnecock Bay region. The "population protection potential" calculation is an index of marsh size and proximity to adjacent human communities. [Metadata](#) [Methods](#)

Marsh - Potential Population Pr

popprotect

- Least
- Most

Metadata and Methods



Scale = 1 : 108K

-8109166.11113, 4980522.10683

Done

Coastal Resilience Project - Windows Internet Explorer

http://maps4.msi.ucsb.edu/ Talmadge Lane East Hampton

Google Hampton Search Share Sidewiki Bookmarks Check Sign In Snagit

Coastal Resilience Project

Map Contents Metadata and Methods

Visible Layer Sorter Perform Analysis

Layers Results

Ecological

Layer

Group: Marsh

☐ Marsh - Potential Migration L...

☒ Marsh - Type

Group: Marsh - Index

☐ Marsh - Population Protecti...

☐ Marsh - Potential Viability

Group: Other Ecological Communities

☐ Beach-Dunes - Barrier Isla...

☐ Piping Plover Habitat - Barri...

☒ Submerged Rooted Vascu...

Description: Submersed Rooted Vascular plant community polygons from NYS DOS/NOAA 2002 [Metadata](#) [Methods](#)

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

Seagrass

☒ SRV

Map showing coastal areas including Shirley, Brookhaven, North Bellport, Bellport, Mastic, Old Mastic, Mastic Beach, Shirley Marina, Bellport Bay, Fire Island National Seashore, Smith Point County Park, and Terrel River County Park. The map displays various ecological features and infrastructure like roads (County Rd 80, County Rd 36, Silas Rd, Mastic Rd, William Floyd Pkwy, Dune Rd) and parks (Shirley Marina County Park, Smith Point County Park, Terrel River County Park, Hart Cove).

If we want to rely on these environmental services into the future, we have to explicitly work them into our planning.

Scale = 1 : 108K

-8119867.29509, 4984229.30270

Done Internet 100%

start TNC VPN - Web Only ... Coastal Resilience: Di... Coastal Resilience Pr... Microsoft PowerPoint ... 96% 11:10 PM

Next Steps for Coastal Resilience:

- Expand geographic extent;
- Develop additional ecosystem value displays/calculations
- Develop stronger connections between risks and solutions (geospatial presentation);
- Additional modeling: SLAMM or other model, storm surge
- Incorporate level of uncertainty with projections
- In-depth community engagement program (2 pilot communities).

Coming Soon – Peconics and LIS

COASTAL RESILIENCE LONG ISLAND

Adapting Natural and Human Communities to
Sea Level Rise and Coastal Hazards

Map Contents

Visible Layer Sorter Perform Analysis

Layers Results

Ecological +

Socio-Economic +

Boundaries and Buffers -

Layer

Long Island Sound project

☒ Peconic estuary

Description: This area represents the geography where we intend to expand our sea level, storm, and other mapping efforts.

Peconic estuary

☒ South shore Suffolk County

Description: This is the current study area for mapping sea level and storms as well as most of the data in the Map Contents

South shore Suffolk County

Methods



Scale = 1

-8247249.60271, 5029862

Amend Key Laws

Why?

Existing management frameworks are uncoordinated and not designed to respond to a moving shoreline.



New York State:

- CEHA
- Tidal Wetlands Act

Federal:

- NFIP

Plan for Sea Level Rise

Why?

- Changing land use patterns provides the greatest opportunity for protecting nature and people.
- Storms provide an opportunity for rethinking unwise development – post-storm redevelopment planning.



Realign Public Structures



Why?

- Public entities should promote retreat by setting a good example; and
- Getting out of harm's way is the most effective way to protect important structures.

Voluntary Land Acquisition



Why?

- Coastal parcels are uniquely vulnerable, and as sea level rises, people may voluntarily retreat;
- Coastal parcels are uniquely expensive, and get lost among other public land acquisition priorities;
- Getting people out of harm's way is the most effective form of adaptation.

Restore Key Coastal Habitats



Why?

- Natural habitats – like salt marshes – provide natural storm damage mitigation;
- Natural habitats perform other valuable ecosystem services, like water quality improvement;
- Natural processes are essential for the maintenance and restoration of these habitats.

Questions?

